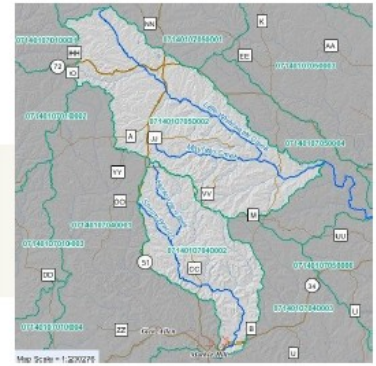




BOLLINGER COUNTY
SWCD

2014

HURRICANE CREEK & LITTLE WHITEWATER SALT AREA



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CONTACT INFORMATION

Office Hours

Monday-Friday
8:00 am –4:30 pm

Phone Number

573-238-2671 Ext. 3

Fax Number

573-238-3315

Visit us on the Web!

**[www.swcd.mo.gov
/bollinger](http://www.swcd.mo.gov/bollinger)**

SALT Project Cost-Share Available for Final Year

The Hurricane Creek & Little Whitewater River Special Area Land Treatment (SALT) project is nearing the final year of funding. The project started July 1, 2008 and is scheduled to end June 30, 2015. To date, the project has obligated \$422,631.50 specifically to the SALT area.

The Bollinger County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD) must meet goals in Erosion Control, Forestry, Seedings, Buffers, Pasture Management and Surface & Groundwater resource concerns. The SWCD needs to allocate cost-share towards the following practices:

DSL1 Seeding - Seeding for grass establishment to improve adequate cover to control erosion. Assistance for lime and fertilizer, eligible grass seed and seeding preparation.

DSL2 Seeding - Seeding of legumes into permanent vegetation to establish adequate cover to control erosion. Assistance for lime, fertilizer, seed and seeding preparation.

Exclusion Fence - Fencing existing woodland areas susceptible to excessive erosion due to livestock grazing.

Timber Harvest Plans - Incentive payment for landowners that follow proper design and implementation of management practices on logging roads, stream crossings, log landings and other measures during a timber harvest where landowner is planning a timber sale.

Well Decommissioning - Incentive for permanently closing water wells no longer in use.

Spring Development - Protecting and enhancing water quality through proper collection and distribution of ground water sources.

Stream Protection - Improving water quality by excluding livestock by fencing out streams, alternative water sources such as a pond or well could be included. Project also adds a secondary benefit of streambank stabilization.

Each practice has qualifying factors to determine eligibility for cost-share assistance. If you would like more information concerning our programs or would like to schedule a site determination, please call 573/238-2671 ext. 3.

Missouri Soil & Water Conservation Districts are funded by the one-tenth of one percent Parks & Soils Sales Tax.

NRCS Announces February 21 Deadline for EQIP Funding in Missouri

COLUMBIA, MO – The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) announced a cut-off date of February 21 for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and four tie-in initiatives.

More than \$11.8 million is available through EQIP, including \$100,000 each for the On-Farm Energy, Seasonal High Tunnel, and Organic Initiatives. An additional \$9.8 million is designated for the Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds Initiative (MRBI).

Missouri State Conservationist J.R. Flores says, "EQIP is a versatile program that helps all types of land users throughout the state in their efforts to preserve the quality of the natural resources upon which all life depends."

EQIP is the agency's largest Farm Bill conservation program. It helps producers of agricultural products improve water quality, build healthier soil, improve grazing and forest lands, conserve energy, enhance organic operations, and achieve other environmental benefits.

NRCS accepts applications for EQIP on a continuous basis, but producers must file applications by February 21 for consideration for the next round of application funding. Applications filed after February 21 will be considered in the next ranking period if funds are available.

EQIP offers farmers, ranchers, and forestland managers a variety of options to conserve natural resources while boosting production on their lands. EQIP also provides financial assistance for a variety of conservation activities, such as irrigation water management, reduced tillage, field buffers, rotational grazing systems, animal waste management systems, and much more.

MRBI is available through EQIP in 19 watersheds in north-central and southeastern Missouri. It provides incentives for farmers to use farming practices that can improve the health of the Mississippi River Basin, including water quality and wildlife habitat. Through MRBI, NRCS and its conservation partners help farmers who voluntarily implement conservation practices that avoid, control and trap runoff, while continuing to maintain agricultural productivity and improve wildlife habitat. Visit www.mo.nrcs.usda.gov, or contact your local NRCS office, to see if your land is within one of the eligible watersheds.

Applicants can sign up at their local NRCS service center. The Bollinger County NRCS is located at USDA Service Center, 406 East Main in Marble Hill or call 573/238-2671 ext. 3.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (866) 632-9992 (Toll-free Customer Service), (800) 877-8339 (Local or Federal relay), (866) 377-8642 (Relay voice users).



POND MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Attention pond owners! Have you ever wanted to know how to improve your pond fishery? How to deal with nuisance aquatic plants? What fish to harvest and what fish to stock? Well here is your chance to learn about these questions and more.

On March 27th the Missouri Department of Conservation will host a pond management workshop at the Cape Girardeau Nature Center in the Cape County Park. The workshop will begin at 6:00pm and end at 9:00pm.

Presentations will be given by MDC Fisheries Management Biologists over various topics which include: pond construction, watershed management, leaking ponds, fish stocking and management, aquatic vegetation establishment and control, plus much more. Questions are encouraged and this informal discussion will hopefully get you on your way to a successful and enjoyable pond.

This workshop is free; however, pre-registration is required. To pre-register or for more information, contact the Missouri Department of Conservation Nature Center at (573)-290-5218.

Bollinger County Welcomes New PLC

The Missouri Department of Conservation announces Julie Norris, a Private Lands Conservationist (PLC), is now assigned to Bollinger, Madison and St. Francois Counties. Norris specializes in forestry and wildlife habitat and is prepared to help Missourians in their conservation efforts through field visits, recommendations and cost share assistance.

Norris holds a Bachelor's Degree in Forestry from Southern Illinois University of Carbondale. After graduating in 2005 she was employed by the MDC as a resource forester assistant in Piedmont. In 2007 she was promoted to the Resource Forester position in West Plains, MO where she worked for 4 years before returning to the southeast region as a Private Lands Conservationist.



"Julie will be a great help to conservation efforts in Bollinger, Madison and St. Francois Counties," said Tony Jaco, Regional Supervisor of Private Lands Services. Norris can be reached at 573-225-5829 or at her email Julie.norris@mdc.mo.gov.



Japanese Knotweed

Background, Life History

Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) is an herbaceous perennial from Asia. It was first introduced from Japan to the United Kingdom as an ornamental plant in 1825. Knotweed was then brought to North America in the late 1800s for use in landscaping and erosion control. Due to its aggressive nature, many states now prohibit its use.

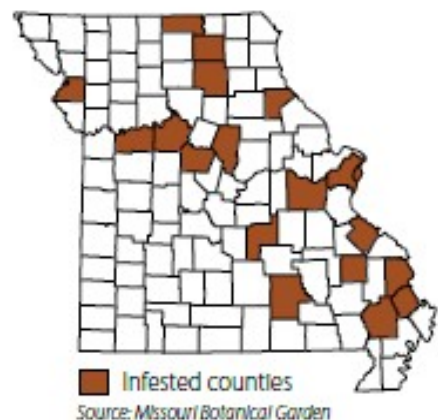
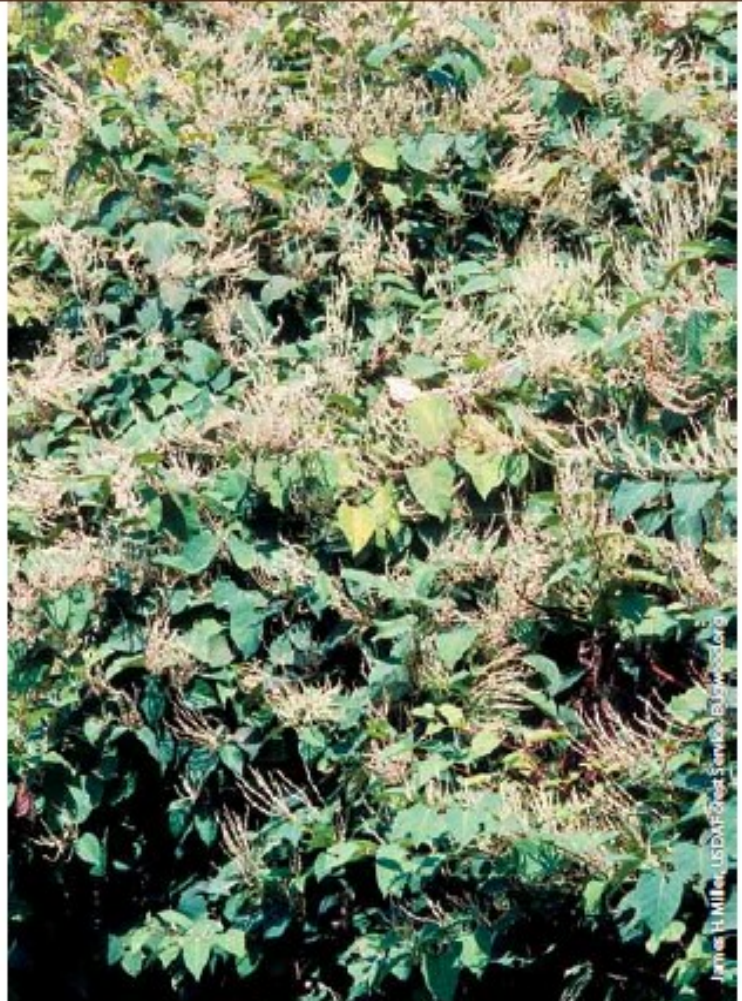
Japanese knotweed is typically found in wet soils in lowlands, wetlands and plant communities along streams. It tolerates a wide range of growing conditions, including full sun, high salinity and dry soil. Now scattered throughout Missouri, Japanese knotweed grows along rivers, streams, roadsides, utility rights-of-way and crop fields.

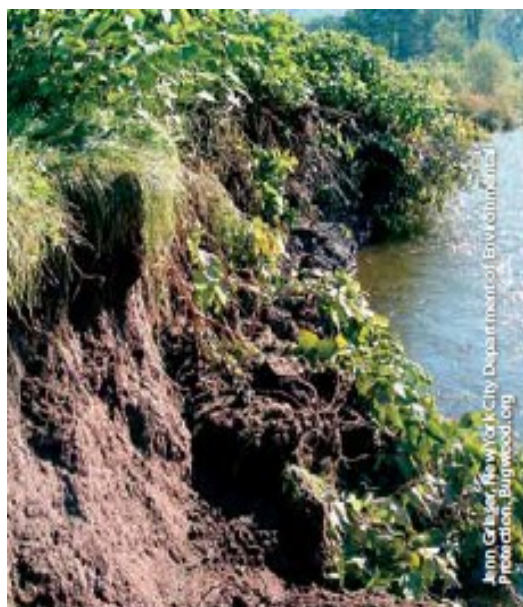
Japanese knotweed grows 3 to 12 feet tall and has a shrublike appearance. Reddish, hollow and jointed stems become woody and rigid with age and resemble bamboo. Sheathlike coverings and swollen nodes are found along the stem where the leaves join. Alternate leaves are broadly heart-shaped with distinctly pointed tips and range from 3 to 6 inches in length. White-to-greenish flowers are terminal and produced in clusters along the stem. Flowering occurs in mid to late summer, yielding small, winged seeds by August and September.

Japanese knotweed spreads primarily by vegetative means with its vigorously growing rhizomes, which are very durable and survive for decades. A small piece of rhizome moved to another site will give rise to a new plant, as often happens on eroding stream banks. Colonizing along streams by seeds as well, knotweed will ultimately dominate the streamside habitat. Knotweed also spreads along roads during routine mowing and is often transported to new sites in fill dirt.

Impacts

Japanese knotweed grows quickly to form dense thickets that exclude native ground flora and prevents native trees and shrubs from establishing. Knotweed poses a significant threat to streamside areas, where it can survive severe floods and rapidly colonize scoured shores and islands. The coarse rhizomes do not stabilize the banks as well as the finer roots of trees or grasses, making the stream banks more prone to erosion.





Erosion of stream banks dominated by Japanese knotweed. Rhizomes break off and colonize stream banks downstream.



Clusters of white to greenish flowers occur midsummer.



Reddish, jointed stems and winged seeds help identify Japanese knotweed.

Control

Due to the substantial root system, manual control is not an effective treatment for Japanese knotweed. A foliar herbicide solution may be applied prior to seed formation in early summer and in the fall, often as a re-treatment. Effective herbicides include triclopyr, glyphosate, imazapyr and picloram used separately or in combination. Because knotweed thrives in streamside areas, herbicide choice should be based on location of plants and presence of nontarget vegetation. Triclopyr and picloram should not be used in wetlands or adjacent to water.

If foliar spray is not practical, cut individual stems 2 to 3 inches above the soil. Cutting will remove the above ground plant and stimulate the rhizomes below ground. Apply a 25 percent triclopyr or glyphosate herbicide solution to the cut stem immediately. Remove cut stems to aid in finding and treating re-sprouts. This will also cause more rapid re-vegetation. If needed, a 2 percent glyphosate foliar application may be used to control seedlings and re-sprouts in October or November when nontarget species are dormant.

A newer and very effective control method involves injecting a glyphosate solution into each stem using

specialized equipment. The glyphosate is absorbed into the rhizome with visible results in two weeks. Stem injection reduces effects on surrounding vegetation and may be used at any time during the growing season.

Multiple treatments within one growing season and in subsequent years will be needed for well-established populations regardless of control.

Identifying Japanese Knotweed

- large heart-shaped leaves, pointed at tip (3 to 6 inches)
- sheathlike coverings and swollen nodes are found where leaf meets the stem
- dense groups of reddish and hollow stems, 3 to 12 feet tall
- white-to-greenish flower clusters midsummer

Alternative Native Species

Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

For Additional Information

www.invasive.org/gist/moredocs/polspp01.pdf

www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/plants/knotweed.shtml

www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/polspp/all.html

www.MissouriConservation.org

For more information or to report a population, contact your local Missouri Department of Conservation office, e-mail WildlifeDivision@mdc.mo.gov, or write:

Japanese Knotweed
Missouri Department of Conservation
Invasive Species Coordinator
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180



The Keys to Soil Health

You can unlock the secrets within the soil and improve crop yields
by learning the key ingredients to managing soil at the

Soil Health Workshop

Offered in Kennett & Sikeston, MO

This workshop will give basic knowledge of how soil works and how management practices affect the services that soil provides. Knowing the secrets to your soil will help you determine the practices that best fit your farm and your management goals. Topics include:

- Soil Biology demystified-learn how microbial life is needed for crop nutrient uptake
- Dynamic properties of soil translated-managing for soil structure can help crops withstand drought
- Cover Crops rationalized-a great tool for improving soil health but just one part of the whole picture
- Management techniques analyzed-learn how to protect the greatest resource on your farm



**Brought to you by the University of Missouri Bradford Research Center
sponsored by NRCS**



Tuesday March 25, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Clinton Building Community Center, 501 Campanella Drive, Sikeston, MO

- Or -

Wednesday March 26, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Eagles Lodge, 1090 Jones Street, Kennett, MO

\$10 Registration for lunch and snacks provided; workshop free

Registration Deadline: March 11, 2014

Make checks payable to "Soil Health Workshop"

Send to: Jill Staples, Soil Health Workshop, MU-BREC, 4968 Rangeline Rd. Columbia, MO 65201

Questions: Contact Jill Staples; 573-239-2179 or staplesj@missouri.edu

Name: _____

Attending: _____

Address: _____

Phone number: _____

Sikeston or Kennett (circle one)

Forestry Field Tour

Saturday, March 15, 2014

Rain Date: Saturday, March 22, 2014

Where: General Watkins Conservation Area, Scott Co.

When: 9:00 – 1:00 p.m.

Presented By: Missouri Department of Conservation



This is a great opportunity for landowners to learn about practices that will help them manage their forest resource before, during, and after a timber sale, provide habitat for deer, turkey and other wildlife species, and water quality.

This tour will focus on practices that you can do on your land that will benefit forest resource and wildlife. Practices that will be looked at would include timber harvest, timber stand improvement (TSI), edge feathering, temporary forest opening, oak regeneration, control of unwanted plant species, prescribed fire, wildlife watering facilities & food plots.

To register contact the Missouri Department of Conservation at 573/290-5730 or Cape County SWCD at 573/243-1467 ext. 3.

Prescribed Fire Workshops

**When: Tuesday, March 4, 2014
1:00 - 4:30 p.m. & 6:00—9:30 p.m.**

**Where: Southeast Regional Conservation Office
2302 County Park Drive
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701**

Presented by: Missouri Department of Conservation



Prescribed fire is a low cost way for landowners to manage grasslands, CRP and old fields for forage production and/or improve wildlife habitat.

This workshop will include classroom discussions on methods, equipment, safety, and why and when you would use fire as a management tool. Emphasis will include how to conduct a safe and effective burn to control sprouts, encourage beneficial plants and create diverse wildlife habitat. Participation will qualify landowners to have a prescribed burn plan prepared for their fields and use available loan equipment.

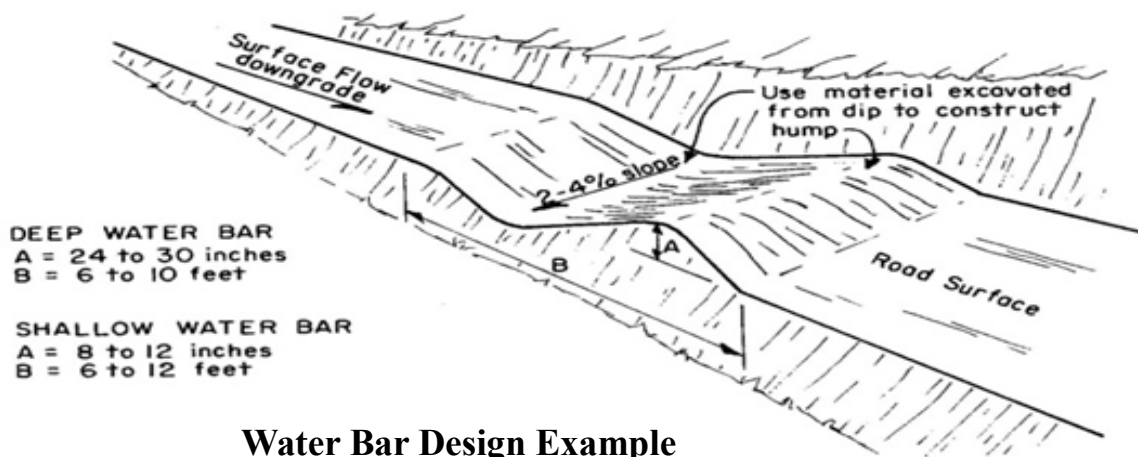
CONSERVATION PRACTICE SPOTLIGHT

RESTORATION OF SKID TRAILS, LOGGING ROADS & STREAM CROSSINGS

The Bollinger SWCD currently has funding to repair eroding skid trails, log landings & stream crossings that exist due to a prior timber harvest. Cost-share can consist of several components necessary for repair of the eroded areas by grade and shaping and the installation of water bars to divert water from following the skid trail. Cost is based on the size and length of the each trail. If you are interested in this practice please call the office at 573-238-2671 ext. 3.



Eroding Skid Trail



Water Bar Design Example

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(Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer

Equipment Rental

The Bollinger County SWCD & Missouri Department of Conservation have the following equipment available for completing your farming practices:

7' No-till Drill—\$10.00/acre
10' No-till Drill—\$10.00/acre
Pasture Renovator—\$6.00/acre
Root Plow—\$10.00/day
Wildlife Food Plot (1 row) Planter
Burn Spray Trailer